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Unanimous for America.

Partisanship was banished from the House of Representatives when the Administration's \$7,000,000,000 war finance bill was introduced. The measure was reported by unanimous vote of the Ways and Means Committee. It was debated by Representatives who spoke as American citizens and not as members of political parties. It was amended by agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury, a Democrat, and a Republican member from Wisconsin. It was passed by a vote of 389 yeas and not one single no.

That record votes forever the hopes of enemies of the country who have sought to stir up dissension and strife in the national legislature.

When on March 7, 1916, the House voted to lay on the table the McMe- more resolution, 142 members were recorded in the negative, and thus against the maintenance of American rights. On March 1 of this year, 13 votes were cast against the armed merchant ship resolution. On April 6 there were 50 votes against the declaration of the state of war created by Germany. But now that the nation is at war, pacifism, cowardice and pro-Germanism can muster not a solitary vote in a chamber of 435 members from districts of every conceivable shade of sentiment and prepossession.

In this record is displayed the unity and fixed purpose of the American people in this war. It reveals them aligned solidly and unflinchingly behind the President. They have spoken through their Representatives to the world words that cannot be garbled or misinterpreted.

If anywhere on earth there was doubt as to the determined plan of this republic, that doubt was dissolved in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Francis the Cringer.

George B. FRANCIS is the so-called Republican who was elected to the House of Representatives from the Eighteenth district of New York last November, defeating Thomas G. PATTERSON, now postmaster. The district Francis pretends to represent is on both sides of the city from about Seventy-ninth street to Ninety-ninth street. It is a district which we know to harbor an overwhelming majority of good Americans. The only bad American who we are sure lives in the district is GEORGE B. FRANCIS; and in proof of his unfitness to be a Representative in Congress we print elsewhere on this page the remarks he made in the House at a time when the nation deserved Americanism from every man in Congress.

These remarks of FRANCIS have been sent in a leaflet to voters of his district whose names indicate German extraction. They are a bid for an imaginary German vote from a man who appears to glory in cowardice and who tries to excuse himself with deliberate lies. These were uttered when he said that he voted for war because his voting against war "would only be made the basis of an unwarranted assault against the good name of the voters of my district" and when he alleged by insinuation "the hostility of the press" against his constituents.

The plea made by FRANCIS that he voted against his conscience to save his constituents from "a riot of slander" is the abject writhing of a man far lower than the handful of pro-Germans who voted nay. They at least had some courage; he has none. It is quite easy to read the man's attempt at cunning; he would play up his vote to the West Side and his explanation of that vote to the East Side, where he fancies there are men as low as he has shown himself to be.

Yet we believe that it is among the very people to whom he sends his whining leaflet that he will be most thoroughly and justly despised.

John G. Johnson, who earned success by industry and ability.

When JOHN G. JOHNSON went into the law he was equipped with a sound constitution, native intelligence of a high order and habits of diligence and industry inherited from a wholesome ancestry developed by a boyhood in which honest labor was a determining factor. Mr. JOHNSON died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. He recognized leader of the corporation lawyers of the country. He won his place by unremitting effort, and held it by unswerving study.

Mr. JOHNSON's life at the bar cov-

ered the period of the evolution of the modern corporation. He early recognized that success could be gained only by knowing his profession thoroughly. He was among the first to foresee the development of corporate instrumentalities for the transaction of business on a scale never before dreamed of.

His biography would be a history of the industrial and commercial growth of the United States after the civil war. His own contributions to that growth would form a reasonably complete record of the evolution of the corporation. His private life, if it could be revealed, would disclose a modesty that never affected his confidence of his judgment, a personality unspiced by great success.

The story of Mr. JOHNSON is familiar in America. Grit, energy, industry, devotion to high ideals; these make the opportunities that men not possessed of them write down to luck. Mr. JOHNSON's death is a heavy loss; the tale of his rise teaches an invaluable lesson to all young men.

Privates Enlisted in the Great War Against Hunger.

The person who goes in for gardening in a back yard or on a committer's half acre is doing a patriotic thing, even if all he or she produces is consumed on the home table. Every tomato raised by the amateur means that the tomato which he does not buy will go to the city market, reducing prices by adding to the general stock, or will be sent to the canning factory to become a part of the winter store of food.

Last year was a bad one for crops. As every grower knows, most of the canning factories are already exhausted in certain lines. There is today a shortage not only of preserved vegetables and fruits but of canned soups. If the spare hours gardener raises all the produce for his own use that his time and strength will permit, canning that which he does not need for immediate use, next winter will see the shelves of the nation as full as they ought always to be. There is hardly a small fruit or vegetable that the man with a small plot of land cannot raise for his own use, to be eaten fresh or put up for eating in the seven or eight months when the earth does not yield.

The advice for the man with a plot 40 by 40 stands for the general farmer. Somebody said that the motto really needed most on American farms is "Stop going to the store!" In the press of raising whole-sale stuff the farmer is likely to neglect his best customer—himself. He raises sixty acres of corn for somebody else, and then in winter he buys canned corn for his own table, paying a profit to producer, factory, jobber, railroad and grocer.

The farmer has been disdainful of small operations, but the day for disdain of little things is past. The nearer every man with land comes to feeding himself the fitter America will be in the struggle whose duration no man can reckon. The surplus—and what a surplus that should be when forty million Americans buckle to the job!—will go to feed the war against despotism.

Seeds and fertilizer are high, but not so expensive but that the returns from gardening are wonderfully large. Even if seeds were doubled in price—and they are not—the grower would get ten to one for his money. And as for fertilizer, half the garden patches may be made successful without it. Sod turned over in first class fertilizer. The man who can afford to buy fertilizer, barnyard or chemical, is always repaid for his investment, but the ingredient is not always essential to success.

The yard gardener can do his part at small expense to himself and with big rewards in the way of exercise, good food, economy and the tickling of vanity. We don't believe that ADAM spent any really satisfactory summers until he had to force the soil to behave. At the same time the amateur will do well to let the regular farm take care of the big production of coarser foodstuffs. Horses, ploughs and harrows are not for the back yard; there the spading fork, the wheel hoe and the scuffle are the right tools.

Let the West worry about the wheat production, for that is its business. If you have a little land, figure out what foods you like best and what cost you most, summer or winter, and what you can grow, book in hand or otherwise. Figure out so much on what you may sell as on what you will not have to buy. It is the food that you do not buy that will be released for the soldiers and sailors.

Protecting the Sage Grouse.

The effort to save the sage grouse from extinction in the States west of the Mississippi has resulted in seven victories. It has been a hard six months fight that Dr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, campaigning trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, and other friends of birds have waged in the Legislatures of nineteen States to save from extermination the largest and the finest upland game bird of all America except the wild turkey.

Civilization's demand on the Western States that the sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse and such be preserved from the fate of the passenger pigeon and the heath hen has been heeded. The Ohio Senate as late as 1837 reported "the passenger needs no protection" and it is to the honor of Iowa, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Washington and Montana that they have learned a lesson as to the "cock of the plains." Two years ago, in the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, Ohio saw the last passenger pigeon pass. New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts awoke too late to save the heath hen or eastern

prairie chicken, and the species would now be extinct had not the Massachusetts State Game Commission by dint of fostering care saved a few on Martha's Vineyard.

The sage grouse has been a candidate for oblivion for several years, nearing extinction in California, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Pinnated grouse have been decreasing in number in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. It has looked for years as if the story of the bison would be duplicated. As late as 1884 the buffalo hunters insisted there would "always be plenty of buffalo," and when they did not find them that year were satisfied with the reason: "They have gone north." The hunters went out the next year in that belief and came back with the knowledge that there were no more buffalo.

Canada heads the lesson of vanishing wild game. In the provinces that have sage grouse there is no open season, or it lasts from two-thirds of one month to two months. Nevada alone has permitted the killing for four and a half months, beginning with July 15, when the chicks are scarcely old enough to fly. Idaho, with the exception of the sharp-tailed grouse, permitted three and a half months hunting. Happily now these States have put a closed season for five years on these birds.

Last year it was estimated 3,000,000 gunners went afield; birds cannot increase in proportion if high bag limits and long open seasons are maintained. The motor car and good roads bring the hunter to the home of the upland game birds in a few hours where previously it took days. Automatic and pump guns, happily prohibited in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Idaho, are terribly destructive on game.

Strong measures are necessary if there is to be game left for the children to-morrow. Grandfather hunted the elk and buffalo until there were none; father hunted antelope and mountain sheep until there was merely a remnant left; the sportsman of to-day is hunting deer. If the generation of to-day does not take care of our wild life, sons of Americans will only have rabbits to hunt.

No Doubt About the River of Doubt.

General RAFAEL RIZES's challenge of Colonel ROOSEVELT's right to be known as the discoverer of the Rio Duvida, the River of Doubt, rests upon the General's claim that when he was exploring the "high Amazon" with his brother HENRY, afterward a victim of cannibals, many, many years ago, the brothers RIZES "found the outlet of a very large river, the fountain of which were supposed to be thousands of miles away in the mountains of Mato Grosso," and that this river, the same one that was later discovered by Mr. ROOSEVELT, was the "River of Doubt."

As we understand the matter, the ex-President of Colombia discovered the mouth of the River of Doubt, if he was the first white man to behold the outlet of Duvida, whereas Colonel ROOSEVELT began operations at the other end, up in the jungle of Mato Grosso, the great Brazilian province, and for two months navigated down stream and portaged round rapids, encountering great perils and undergoing privations and hardships almost indescribable. No one had reported or explored the river before the Roosevelt-Rondon expedition undertook to put it on the map down to the point where it was found to be identical in its lower reaches with the Arripuan, which is an affluent of the Madeira, a tributary of the Amazon. We presume that General RIZES viewed the waters of the Arripuan merging with those of the Madeira.

The honors are all with the ex-President of the United States. For 1,000 kilometers Colonel ROOSEVELT traced the course of the Duvida, now officially known as the Teodoro, and the American Geographical Society bestowed its coveted medal upon him after careful investigation. The ex-President of Colombia has an enviable record as an explorer, but he must let the Colonel have the River of Doubt.

The State Must Support the Soldiers' Dependent Families.

War is a Government function. The people declare it. The people pay for it. The sons of the people fight it. But the Government must conduct it. It cannot be directed by a referendum. Its conduct must not be complicated by a host of well meaning but ill coordinated individual and volunteer efforts. In all its phases—military, naval, aerial, financial, social and industrial—it must be directed by the Government in accordance with one coherent all inclusive plan.

To fill our armies the State must take from their daily employment some millions of men. Many of these have families. The same Government which assumes the burden of clothing, housing and feeding its soldiers in the field must clothe, shelter and sustain the wives and children they leave behind.

Costly? Undoubtedly. War is a costly thing. But neither justice nor humanity will uphold a State which would ask its citizens to risk the perils of war and at the same time endure the torturing thought of loved ones left at home in destitution.

In our Spanish war, and again during the period of the detention of our citizen soldiers on the border, the righteous obligation of the Government was shifted to the shoulders of private citizens. The employers of the men called to the front were asked to pay all or a great part of their wages to their families while the war earners were away. Most of them, to their high credit, did so. But it was an unfair demand which

the State should have been ashamed to make.

We should not repeat this blunder this year. At the outset official notice should be given that a subsistence allowance shall be made from the national treasury to the dependents of soldiers in the field. There should be no opportunity for the public to demand pledges from employers. Only gross injustice can come of voluntary assumption of this burden, just as gross injustice proceeds from voluntary military service in place of universal liability and conscription. The generous employer who continues to pay wages to his workmen with the colors will have to pay the same taxes as his niggardly neighbor who refuses such a contribution.

The whole matter should be covered by taxation. The sustenance of the soldier and the support of his family should alike be met from the public purse.

The Statesmanship of Business Is Called Into Action.

The State of New York, facing an agricultural crisis for which no provision had been made, found itself helpless to aid the farmers in the period of planting. Agencies to meet the needs of agriculture could not be created in time to cure the situation. And so the business community came to the rescue and furnished the means to prevent a disaster.

What lawmakers and executives could not accomplish without weeks of discussion a body of public spirited citizens trained in banking and finance were able to do in a few hours. The farmers need money. The banks in agricultural districts will distribute it where it will be profitably and wisely used. No experiments are necessary, no new offices are established, no burdensome taxes need be imposed.

This is an example of what nobilitized business intent on public service can do. It can move more rapidly than the Government. It can meet emergencies as they arise. It can adapt itself to new conditions as they are evolved. Its leaders can investigate, decide what should be done, and do it before the slow engine of the law can start.

The country has seen this statesmanship of business prepare to protect it in the vital work that is in hand. The spectacle of swift, sure action is heartening and encouraging. The men who direct it have earned already public thanks; and as yet they have hardly had an opportunity to show what they can do.

Bolivia's act in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany is wholly one of principle. Bolivia has no ships to be sunk by submarines, being an inland State with access to Pacific ports only through the territory of Chile and Peru, but the Bolivian Minister to Berlin was on board the Dutch liner Tubantia when she was torpedoed by a German submarine a year ago. The incident furnishes the Government at La Paz with a reason for following the example of the United States.

War between Bolivia and Germany is of course impracticable, but German commercial interests in Bolivia will be hard hit by the severance of diplomatic relations. Before the opening of the Panama Canal German exports to Bolivia were second only to those of Great Britain.

Washington welcomes the moral support of South America—Newspaper headline.

And South America can back her moral support with valuable contributions to the food supply.

In London it is believed that there will be a peace league of nations after the war. The most efficient peace league possible now is the Entente Alliance.

A "separate peace" is as proper for other nations as for us. Suppose just now Great Britain should negotiate a separate peace and open the way to our coasts to the German fleet?

By way of interesting the foes of conscription it may be noted that it would take six years to get a volunteer army of a million men at the rate recruiting has progressed since the declaration of war. And this is the record in the first flush of patriotic exaltation!

The Oyster Bay man who has been convicted of offering a bribe to a juror cannot be convinced that the civil power suffers impairment in war time.

Captain PRIMMIS says the entrance of the United States in the war should not be treated lightly.—Despatch from Amsterdam.

For example, \$3,000,000,000 in gold lent to the Allies weighs considerable.

The British also, according to that eminent authority the Kaiser, had "a contemptible little army" when the war began. What they have done in two and a half years, the United States, with their experience for its guide, should do in one.

Seven billions for war within two weeks of the opening of the Sixty-fifth Congress. And a few years ago the epithet "billion dollar Congress" was enough to change the political color of the House!

The World Has Weighed of the Ways of Kings.
 The world has weighed of the ways of kings.
 Poor, baubled beings, puny, warped of soul.
 Believing that the less of life they do—
 Gauds, tricked out titles, all the foolish things
 That but provoke to gibes, lusts, bickerings—
 Can in this cataclysmic time calms
 The universe to let them grave the earth.
 And flaunt the flaming mantle fate now flings.
 Let us have done with fetiches outworn.
 Man is but man; the bloody avatar
 Has rent the trappings and revealed the core.
 Now shall the whole earth, purified, reborn,
 Know all its children but for what they are.
 Man is but man—yet what could man be more!
 MAURICE MONNA.

SUPPLY THE TEACHERS OF TREASON.

What Our Children Should Know About Pacifism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: With the official declaration of announcement of war the treason clause in the Constitution became operative at once. What now will happen to our native allies of Germany of the pacifist, anti-entente type?

Some of them loudly declare a "lip loyalty." Many of their supporters still secretly oppose the Government. Shall they be permitted to abuse the right of free speech and the right of protest by continuing to discredit and dishonor their country as they have formerly done in aiding Germany's publicity campaign against our Government?

Will it be just to ignore their activities with compelling silence on the part of German born allies who must also conscientiously sympathize with Germany at this time?

In view of the grave possibilities ahead it is time to consider the danger which these people may do in breeding treasonable sentiment not only among adults but among the young.

In this crisis it is especially important that the American boys and girls comprehend the difference between the peace of righteousness which everybody wants and the peace of dishonor which these pacifists are willing to accept.

It is indeed a terrible thing to stand up for a principle when you do not know and who individually has never offended you. But if that individual attacks your life, the first law of nature asserts itself and you have the right to kill him in self-defense. To fail to resist is to commit suicide.

Who has lives to defend as well as individuals? Is not a nation's life attacked by an enemy it must defend itself or commit national suicide?

A real man knows of several things more precious than life: one is the honor and safety of his family. He will engage, and if necessary give up, his life in the defense of his family. The same is true of a nation. When an enemy continually persists in using violence in attacking the honor of a nation, in destroying the lives of its citizens, in robbing them of their property, it is a natural law that such forces must be met with force.

It is a noble human instinct that makes brave men instantly sacrifice their lives to save the lives of others. Individuals of such heroic mould will plunge into the face of the most terrible danger and willingly accept death to save a little child from fire or drowning, or any human being whose life may be imperiled.

And this same nobility of soul may animate a nation, and it did so animate the American nation when we sacrificed the lives of American soldiers to liberate Cuba.

It was this same nobility of soul that prompted Washington and the leaders of the Revolution to come to the rescue of their oppressed people when, by the sacrifice of comparatively few devoted men, they overcame oppression and established a free nation to bless their countrymen for centuries to come.

It was this same nobility of soul that prompted the nation to make the terrible sacrifice of human life that bought forever the freedom of the American slaves and the preservation of the great nation given us by the patriot fathers.

It was this same nobility of soul that prompted the nation to make the terrible sacrifice of human life that bought forever the freedom of the American slaves and the preservation of the great nation given us by the patriot fathers.

It is this same attribute of manly dignity and heroism which now animates true Americans in supporting the Government in its determination to defend our people against the wanton and cruel violence of the same despotic monarch who is slaughtering millions of our fellow beings in an effort to dominate the democracies of the whole world.

So long as outlaw nations exist force must be used, as with an individual, to control them. To these conclusions the peace at any price pacifists do not even now agree.

Our true pacifists would abolish war by refusing to fight; in other words, by surrendering and submitting to the whims of those who make war upon us.

They abhor militarism and the rule of might, but would rather submit than to let their country be ruled by a despotic monarch who is slaughtering millions of our fellow beings in an effort to dominate the democracies of the whole world.

They love humanity, inexpressibly, but insist that it is a crime to make war in its defence. They are passionately devoted to peace, but vigorously oppose the use of force to restore or to maintain peace. To them neither the rule of the people, nor any national consideration is worth fighting for.

In the present terrific struggle for human rights these pacifists urged America to take the coward's part. Let France bleed; let England suffer; let democracy perish and individual liberty die by the sword; let Germany have all Europe and all the sea and America too, if she will, but under no circumstances should we engage in war to prevent such a world calamity. The galley slaves were allowed to eat, sleep, breathe and live. What more could an American want? Such is the reasoning of our American pacifist carried fairly to its logical conclusion.

And the danger of it lies not only in spreading disloyalty among our adult population, but in perverting the minds of our children, who cannot understand the difference between idealism and the actualities of life, which at this moment include a powerfully armed enemy with which we are engaged in war.

"WE CAN'T GET HELP."

A Suggestion That We Put the Alien Enemy to Work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In riding about the nearby country I have been impressed with the amount of land apparently untilled or made up in a way that produced only meagre returns. I have had men tell me how many bushels of potatoes to the acre they once raised on this field and how many bushels of corn on that; and these selfsame fields were, at the time, used only for pasturage and some of them growing up to underbrush.

When I asked the reason why they were no longer cultivated I invariably received the same answer, "We can't get help." I have heard this all over New England. I have heard it in the Mohawk and the Wallkill; I have heard it among the Southern States; I have heard it among the apple orchards of the Shenandoah, and have seen cherries rot on the trees in Bucks county because there was no available hand to pick them; and all this before the war, before abnormal conditions had been forced upon us.

For nearly three years the labor market has been gleaned by the factories that have been furnishing munitions and other supplies to the Allies, and now we are to undertake the additional task of feeding an army of our own besides contributing food to our allies. We can do it, and gladly we go to it. The land is here, but we must have hands to cultivate it.

My remedy: Corral the alien enemy, parcel him out among the farmers and set him at work tilling the soil. Germany has put non-combatant Belgians and Frenchmen to work, even to digging trenches under fire, we are told. Why shouldn't we make the Boche work?

THE MAN WHO RIDES ALONE.
 NEW YORK, April 14.

A WHINE.

The Miserable Apology of George B. Francis for Voting for War.

Remarks of Hon. George B. Francis of New York to the House of Representatives Thursday, April 12, 1917.

Mr. Francis.—Mr. Speaker, I represent a constituency in the Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, which is overwhelmingly in favor of peace in the present time. When the roll is called upon this resolution to declare that a state of war now exists between this nation and Germany I would be in accord with the prevailing wish of my people if I should vote "no."

I shall, however, vote "aye." My reasons are simple. This Congress is about to pass this resolution for war by an overwhelming majority. My vote against it would in no way affect the result. It would be unavailing as an effective protest. On the contrary, my vote would only be made the basis of an unwarranted assault against the good name of the voters of my district.

My constituency is to a large extent of German descent. I can testify with pride and confidence that they are to a man loyal Americans. I know they will loyally support the decision of this Congress. I trust their patriotism absolutely.

I cannot, however, control the hostility of the press against them. They have been the object of malicious attack for not only months but years. Their loyalty has been falsely questioned even in high places. If I should vote against this resolution to-day any word would be seized upon by these maligners as proof positive that my constituents were, through me, attacking the President, seeking to betray America and to aid the cause of a foreign enemy. Once again would a riot of slander be hurled against these loyal Americans.

I shall vote "aye" on this resolution, confident that my people have known my desire to express their views, confident that they will approve the motives that control my course, and shall await a further and more effective time to renew their plea for peace.

My constituents must stand together for the increase of our army and navy and for thorough preparedness.

WHICH RIG LOOKS BETTER?

The Sailor's Costume Contrasted With "What the Young Man Will Wear."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I think that if you would print a picture of the American sailor in his historic uniform beside that of a modern young man with his hat on the back of his head, chin out, flat chested, with petticoats around his waist, it would help recruiting.

If you could do it in colors—dark blue and white contrasted with shades of green, purple and brown—it would be still more effective; not to mention the difference in complexion, pluck and tan against velvet and steel. S. G. WALLER.
 BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 14.

THE FLAG AT NIGHT.

If You Leave It Out You Must Be the More Careful of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It is proper to display the flag continuously during wartime? By this I mean day and night, irrespective of the weather.
 A. M. MONDELL.
 BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 14.

There is nothing improper about it if you see to it that the flag does not become knotted or torn. In the army the flag is lowered at sunset but remains flying at night during attack—on a fort, for example, to show that the fort is still in action.

The Reply.

With white tipped wings a silent prayer for peace.
 Arise from 'neath the setting western sun.
 "Fair Deeds we ask it, make all wars to cease."
 But in all things, let Thy will be done."
 Thy will be done! Life is of strife and tears—
 God to His creature thought and action gave.
 And full of life, not bound by thoughts of years,
 That man might be a man and not a slave.
 Man grew. His freedom and his will were strong;
 He labored in integrity to do the works of charity, the while a wrong And withering cancer in his bosom grew.
 "If thy right hand offend thee, cast it far!"
 Foul thy life a cripple with but one.
 If only thou mayst dull the German star Of anti-Christ, and so, My will be done!
 (The words of the hymn "The Star of Bethlehem")
 OFFICERS' CONVALESCENCE HOSPITAL, CAIRO, EGYPT.

AMERICA'S GRAND ARMY OF CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Nearly a Quarter of the Nation's Population Is Under the Care of the Educators.

From School. The number of teachers has increased but slightly since 1900, while the number of women has almost doubled. But in the public elementary schools the number of men has decreased 20 per cent, since 1900, while the number of women has increased 8 per cent.

In 1900 the teaching positions in the public secondary schools were equally divided between men and women, but at the present time the women outnumber the men by 8,000. Dr. Claxton figures that the current cost of administering the schools is a billion of dollars.

This imposing demonstration of the potential power of Young America shows what a factor the schools will be in making for preparedness and in organizing a preparatory system which should be the basis of universal service such as is advocated by President Eliot and other educational leaders for the purpose of developing physique, obedience, democracy and patriotism.

The schools throughout the country would do well to adopt the physical regime established first by the Department of Education of New York city and afterward by the State Department of Education. All public school teachers, except the hopelessly pacifists, should also study the educational value of the military regime that has also been introduced into the high school system of this city. The Stuyvesant High School, which has been studied with profit, Dr. Ernest R. Vardroff, the principal, was one of the first in the system to advocate military training for the purpose of developing boys into better citizens by teaching them obedience and loyalty as well as to make them good soldiers.

The number of pupils in the public kindergartens and elementary schools of the United States in 1916 was 16,500,000 in 1910 to 17,935,000 in 1914, an increase of more than a million in four years.